

A Report on the Consciousness and Cooperation in
International Development Project (completed)

and

The International Development Information Program
from July 1984 to January 1985

by

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This report by necessity brackets the CCID and IDIP projects. The latter has been operative for less than half a year and the experience gained in the working of CCID has been, in a large part, the basis for both the structure and the functioning of IDIP.

Common to both projects were certain specific aims which were and are still viewed as extremely important to achieve in the Canadian context. These aims can be itemized as follows:

1. To bring to sectors of Canadian society, as yet unconcerned with or indifferent to the whole business of development, information on the subject presented within a framework that links their own economic and political interests with those of Third World countries.
2. To assist in strengthening the efforts of the secular NGOs in their own attempts to do the same thing by placing at their disposal resources and expertise made available by the Project as well as the resources and expertise of the faculty of the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs.
3. To assist church bodies - first in the in-house conscientising of their own constituencies and second, in their programs targeted to wider contexts.
4. To make the converted more conversant with information about development so that their positive attitude will be given more solid and sophisticated underpinnings.
5. To assist those who are both converted and conversant with development issues to acquire effective techniques of communication for more dynamic advocacy within the constituencies to which they belong.
6. To dialogue with the media (print or electronic) on the need for more

development exposure; as well as to participate in media presentations on Third World issues when they arise; and to act as a catalyst of occasions for bringing a wider coverage of these issues into the media network.

Strategies and Activities

It has been the aim of CCID and it is the aim of IDIP to approach the unconverted both directly and indirectly. Directly by having the Resource Person or its Executive Director give addresses or hold seminars and workshops with groups not normally constituted to discuss development issues. The Service Clubs offer a ready made opportunity for this. Canada abounds with these clubs, some members of whom are interested in Third World issues, but the large majority of whom are not so much hostile as waiting to be convinced. However, because their concern is often expressly humanitarian this constitutes an important group to reach and influence on issues of development. Initially under both CCID and IDIP special efforts have been made to respond to invitations from this constituency to speak at their weekly lunches or at their seasonal inter-club dinners.

More often the initiative has lain with us. The Resource Person/ Executive Director, uses a contact person, in the area he proposes to visit, to elicit an invitation to address two or more of the Service Clubs, covering thereby a wide spectrum of local notables. The combination of both methods - that of responding to direct invitations and that of stimulating the invitations - has worked remarkably well. Service clubs have been addressed in some areas of the Maritimes, extensively in Ontario, in Quebec, in Manitoba, and widely in Saskatchewan. A tactical comment must be made here: to address one service club is often to lay the groundwork for addressing other especially

if a district governor is present who can carry the word to other clubs in his district. But far more valuable is the practice of follow up. A member of a club who has become interested in the subject of development usually requests information about reading material. To be able to deliver that information, to deliver it quickly and to identify the kind of material that is succinct and digestible is often to kindle an interest which leads to the formation of a subcommittee on global affairs.

Rotary doors open with approximate willingness to development resource personnel. Those of the Kiwanis and Jaycees need considerably more pressure. Once a year, however, the latter do lift up their eyes from their local vistas and attempt a global sweep. This is the opportunity for the development speaker. To support them in this annual fit of spaciousness these clubs usually call upon a speaker with Third World expertise and the Kiwanis Club of Ottawa as well as four or five others in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia have turned CCID/IDIP to meet that need during their "Window on the World Week". As a result of our responding to their invitations on those occasions we have been invited to address them at their more routine weekly meetings with the concomitant requests for follow-up literature. Better still is the fact that we have participated in three of their weekend regional conferences, themselves excellent opportunities for sustained dialogue with the unconverted.

A comment in passing. Service club audiences pose a peculiar challenge to development speakers - the problem of the transliteration of ideas. Example. One gives a lunch or dinner speech on the structural transformations required in the global economic system to facilitate more balanced development in the Third World. The speech is interpreted as simply a plea for more aid. It requires not one but at least two exposures before the majority of club members see the difference between the concept of global reconstruction and that of compassionate seepage. The breakthrough occurs when a service

club asks for a seminar or workshop on this or related subjects and in conjunction with IDIP forms a committee to organize it.

At first it was not easy for CCID to establish cooperative relationships with a number of the secular NGOs. This was predictable. Some of their officials were understandably sceptical about the prospect of the School of International Affairs apparently preparing to duplicate their functions and presumably poised to poach on their prospective preserves. Our Board, consisting almost exclusively of NGO personnel, was exceptionally helpful in allaying these suspicions and in persuading some of the NGOs to avail themselves of our services. Also crucial in allaying suspicions were the approaches we took to meet this difficulty.

One of them was the result of a discovery, namely that while NGOs were keen to have access to the service clubs and other congregations of the unconverted the response from the latter was monumentally frigid. We decided that where ever opportunities to address service clubs presented themselves we would request that NGO local representatives be invited as well to the occasion. This was never refused.

The effects of this strategy have been salutary and can be summarized thus: NGO representatives became increasingly convinced that CCID was penetrating the territories of the unconverted and that it was helping to serve their own objectives in cooperation with them. Gratifyingly, in a number of districts (notably in Ontario and Saskatchewan) tentative contacts between service clubs and NGOs have replaced the previous state of apartheid. In a few instances the relationships are maturing into coordination of specific activities. The overall result: an increasing use of CCID and IDIP by NGOs both in the preparation of their programs and in the execution of them. The indirect approach to the unconverted mentioned on page 2 is thus beginning to bear fruit.

One indication of the growing confidence the NGOs have in CCID/IDIP is their use of the Resource Person/Executive Director for fund raising or membership recruiting occasions. Two examples will suffice: when the Learner Centre of London, Ontario in March 1984 decided to spotlight its development activities in order to enhance its community support, it invited the Resource Person to deliver the feature address at a much publicised dinner (Lebanese Cuisine) held in the local Mosque - a dinner attended by some 450 people composed of the local intelligencia and special invitees from Toronto. In Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan the Resource Person/Executive Director has been a speaker at a number of "Rich Person - Poor Person Dinners".

Highly symbolic occasions these dinners aim to emphasize the disparities in the world by the maldistribution of the menu. To two-thirds of those present a miniscule bowl of rice with infinitesimal beans and half a glass of water are served. To one-third a substantial, three course Canadian meal complete with wine. The speech takes up the symbolism and deals with "Food and Famine in the Third World" or "The Politics of Food vis a vis the Third World". Effective in fund raising, these events are attended by members of the Federal Parliament, members of the Provincial Legislature, city councillors, academics, University students, media personnel, local professionals and pro-development lobbyists - in short the opinion formers in the area. They also have another advantage for CCID/IDIP in that they link it with projects overseas in a tangible way, and the Executive Director was able to visit some of these projects during his tour of Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho and Zimbabwe in September.

The Resource Person/Executive Director has found that in visiting cities like Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Fredericton, Halifax, Toronto and other Ontario municipalities the opportunity is taken of his presence to

have prolonged discussions - in-house discussions - with the executive of one or other of the NGOs or with central bodies like the Manitoba Council for International Cooperation or the Saskatchewan Council for International Cooperation. These are usually brain storming sessions, critical, searching, forward looking, in which the officials of the councils explore with the Resource Person/Executive Director areas of cooperation between CCID/IDIP and their own organizations. They are also highly instructive for IDIP (propinquity being often so much more compelling than print) because they cover the areas of concern, and activity, the strategies and campaigns current or prospective of the regional NGOs. They also provide an overview of the range and diversity of NGO commitments - as well as the areas of overlapping and duplication; a considerable problem in this community despite the shortage of resources. As a result of this the Public Participation Program and NGO Divisions of CIDA have been in frequent contact with CCID/IDIP for consultation on the NGO scene generally.

If the initial response of some NGOs to the creation of CCID was cautious and cool that of the mainline Christian denominations was warm and inviting. Immediately on the receipt of the brochure, the Resource Person was invited by the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa to give a series of mid-day Lenten addresses in Christ Church Cathedral on "Christian responsibility in a world of galloping disparities". Quickly there followed invitations to meet with colloquies of clergy, ecumenically structured to explore development issues in depth. That in turn was followed by meetings with lay leaders right across the spectrum - Roman Catholic, Anglican, United, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Baptist.

Useful for broadening the CCID/IDIP network these meetings were useful in other ways as well. Principal among them are three: First they

revealed the unease of leaders of the mainline churches over the vigorously hostile propaganda directed against their development philosophy and development strategies by the neo-fundamentalist churches in Canada. Secondly, they uncovered the division of opinion within those churches themselves between those who felt that Canadian churches should primarily be concerned with Canadian problems; those who can be described as "Third Worlders" as well as the middle group who aim to make a compromise between the two positions. Crucial in indicating the misconceptions about developing countries and their cultures that are current among some sections of the rank and file of typical congregations, these meetings were invaluable for CCID/IDIP in the formulation of its own programs - content and strategies - for presentation to the church constituency.

CCID/IDIP has also been invited by clergy of particularly the Anglican, Presbyterian and United denominations to assist them in grounding their developmental concerns in their theological structures; as well as in devising viable methodologies for lay education which combine theological thought and global perspectives.

One of the peaks of the CCID Project was the series of addresses given to the House of Bishops of the Anglican church in St. Andrews-by-the-sea, New Brunswick, prior to the General Synod in June and July 1983. The Resource Person also delivered the opening address of the Synod itself which produced a crop of invitations to lecture, to mount seminars and workshops across the country, only a portion of which could be accepted both because of physical constraints and prior commitments. Among those accepted were an address on "Hope and Development" to the Synod of the Anglican diocese of Ruperts Land (Winnipeg) and five days of seminars on development issues with Anglicans in St. Catharines, Ontario. Lectures at Theological colleges

most of them Anglican, some of them United Church, have become routine for the Resource Person/Executive Director whenever he visits an area in which one of these institutions exists. As exemplars of the effective weekend residential workshop, few can match the two staged by the Primate's World Relief and Development Fund (Anglican) at Muenster Abbey in Saskatchewan in 1983, October and 1984, June. In a setting that is ideal for reflection, contemplation and discussion, on farmland of prairie expanse and in a landscape of poetic beauty the Benedictine Abbey has become the focus of weekend consultations and seminars on development issues. The multiplier effect of these workshops is already evident in Saskatchewan where development publications are popping up in a number of places largely edited by personnel who have attended the Abbey weekends. On the two occasions mentioned the Resource Person of IDIP was asked to be the anchor man for the workshop and this in turn has led to invitations to organise and conduct similar workshops not only in Saskatchewan but in Alberta and British Columbia.

The Ethiopian famine and its fallout have been the catalyst for the creation of a number of ad hoc groups of church people in and around Ottawa. These have invited the Executive Director first of all to assist them in interpreting the significance of the disaster and secondly in finding ways by which they can communicate the ideas gained at these spontaneous workshops to other persons. In addition of course to eliciting funds for the churches to use in Famine Relief. This is an indication of a healthy response: not only do they wish to help but they wish also to comprehend the significance of the famine and set it within a global context and a theological framework.

The professional group in Canada that contains an impressive minority of the converted is the teaching profession. Across the country I have

encountered teachers sensitively conversant with development and Third World issues; forming small cells of like-minded souls to deepen their awareness of those issues; and attempting to breathe a global consciousness into their day to day teaching approaches. Such teachers have been encouraged by the existence of CCID/IDIP and have been availing themselves of its services since it began.

But there is a problem. The large majority of their colleagues in the profession view the introduction of development sensibilities as an unwarrantable intrusion into their tight schedule or as a pious but onerous excursion from the norms of everyday teaching. Those in favour of interpreting the curriculum more spaciouly without doing violence to its forms or multiplying the burdens for teacher and student alike have been active in getting the Resource Person/Executive Director to take part in education conferences in a number of provinces. The purpose: to convince some at least of the wary majority not just of the desirability but of the necessity of introducing global concerns into their classroom activities. Healthily the Ontario Ministry of Education is about to give its imprimatur to precisely this kind of activity in the form of a new syllabus for High Schools. As one of the precursors to this development the Resource Person was in July 1983 invited by officials of the Ministry to deliver the closing address to the Annual Principal's Conference for Eastern Ontario held here in Carleton University. The subject of the address was "Educating for Global Consciousness in the 1980s".

But perhaps the greatest breakthrough has occurred in Saskatchewan. On my first visit there in October 1983 the Saskatchewan Council for International Cooperation persuaded - though with not a little difficulty - the Saskatchewan Association of Social Studies Teachers to invite me to be

the keynote speaker at their annual conference. That address was followed by a workshop on teaching development through the history syllabus, attended by about 140 teachers. The results of those activities have been satisfyingly conjunctive. SCIC was approached by the Teaching Federation of Saskatchewan with a view of creating joint committees for closer cooperation and have invited me to attend those committees - invitations which I have been able to accept only twice. The cooperation between the SCIC and the Teacher's Federation now continues apace in Saskatchewan and is fleshing itself in a number of joint activities; a proof that CCID/IDIP can perform a bridge building function between organizations in need of, but not in touch with, each other.

The circle has extended further. The Resource Person has since given the keynote speech to the Society for Education of Gifted Children at their conference in June 1984 at Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan. Over a wider field he has addressed a number of Phi Delta Kappa dinner meetings in various provinces and these have led to requests to participate in colloquies of teachers particularly in the Maritimes, in Quebec, in Ontario, in Manitoba and of course in Saskatchewan.

As a result of an address given to the Ottawa chapter of Phi Delta Kappa, the Carleton Board of Education at the instigation of certain High School teachers asked CCID to organise a workshop for teachers on one of their professional days. The aim: both to provide a background in certain aspects of international affairs and to demonstrate techniques of communicating these in a classroom situation. Professors John O'Manique and John Sigler of the School and the Resource Person were the principal dramatis personae of this event which evoked considerable interest in the teaching circles and has created a precedent for similar exercises in cross pollination between the School of International Affairs and the teaching profession in Ottawa.

The Resource Person/Executive Director has also been invited to individual schools in the two school boards of Ottawa to conduct demonstration classes on development teaching as well as to consult with members of staff on how to make their respective disciplines receptive to development concepts. In addition he has lectured at a number of teachers professional days in Ontario one of the most challenging of which was a presentation to the teachers of English on "The English Language as a Window of World Consciousness".

In October 1984 the Executive Director gave the keynote address in Toronto to the Annual Convention of the Ontario Association of Geographic and Environmental Education - a body with a large catchment of academics, curriculum designers, education administrators and high school teachers. It meets in conjunction with the American National Council for Geographic Education alternatively in Canada and in the United States. The American contingent were refreshingly importunate in their demands for information about IDIP and how it functions and have been in contact with the Executive Director by telephone ever since. The theme of the convention was: "Canada - a View from the South".

Equally significant has been the maturing cooperation with Inter Pares the Non Governmental Organization based in Ottawa which devotes much of its energies to development education in schools. With a new curriculum favourable to development concerns on its way in the province of Ontario, Inter Pares has seized the opportunity to publish a number of papers on the deployment of traditional subjects (like history, economics, geography) for development education purposes. The Executive Director was asked to write one of those papers entitled "Is History a Thing of the Past?" for this series. A number of seminars will be organized in the months of April and May 1985 with educational administrators, ministry officials, principals

and teachers to explore the suggestions contained in those papers and to translate them into a classroom experience. This, too, is an example of the three-way cooperation in which IDIP is now increasingly involved; the Ontario Ministry of Education, a leading secular NGO, and ourselves. It is an arrangement or relationship which ought to continue and develop.

Reports are usually about what has happened not about what is to happen. Since this report is being written with the departure of the present Executive Director in mind the rule can with some justification be broken. As his final activity he will visit Regina for ten days in February to participate in three separate professional days held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Teacher's Federation. The first is to hold a workshop with Social Studies teachers on development education in the upper levels of secondary schools. The second is a seminar with the multiculturalism committee of the same body focusing on the multiculturalism and curriculum in Saskatchewan schools. The third is with the Roman Catholic School Board of Regina - a seminar on the use of religion as a vehicle for development education in the lower levels of secondary schools. On each of the committees planning these events representatives of the Saskatchewan Council for International Cooperation now sit - a welcome development has been stimulated by the activities of CCID and IDIP. (The Executive Director will also deliver addresses to church groups under the auspices of Tendencies for World Development, conduct a seminar for SCIC and be interviewed on radio and television in Regina).

Finally ever since the inauguration of CCID the resource person has chaired a study group with ten secondary school teachers partly from the Protestant and partly from the Separate School Boards, themselves immigrants to Canada to explore how they could legitimately bring some knowledge of

their own cultures into the existing curricula. This group has met twice a month from January 1983 right up to December 1984. It has decided to disband in 1985: each member undertaking to form a new cell with colleagues interested in but not yet exposed to development experience so that the fall-out effect can be greater in both the Carleton and the Ottawa boards of education.

The Converted and the Committed are not necessarily contemporary with the developments of the 1980s. A prime example of this problem is the United Nations Association of Canada. Plagued by falling membership and a rising age level, dubious about their function and about their future, some of the regional UN associations are pockets of the early 1960s that have wandered disconsolately into the 1980s. CCID and IDIP have made a point of meeting the committees of these associations in the cities that we have visited to discuss with them changing the orientation and strategy which will transmute them from being introverted clubs into extraverted organizations

The aim is to bring in new blood in the form of young professionals, academics, political decision makers, members of various vocations and university students. In particular we have stressed the need and tried to show the ways in which these associations can publicize the workings of the great UN agencies (example FAO, WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, etc.) far and away more interesting to study and more seminal in their impact on global problems than are the histrionics of the United Nations general assembly. Our best relations have been with the United Nations in the cities of Ottawa, Hamilton, Halifax, and Saskatoon; as well as in Toronto where there are encouraging signs that a younger age group is beginning to take over the association there and relate it more closely to the needs of educational bodies in particular the secondary schools.

The Resource Person/Executive Director has also in his travels addressed chapters of the CIIA and of the Canadian Clubs. Not bodies primarily concerned to discuss development or Third World issues they nonetheless have this marked advantage: their membership often comprises leading local figures with extensive influence in their districts and multiple affiliations with other clubs and associations. To know who these people are, to contact them, and establish a working relationship is often to be able to penetrate their clusters of organizations and to get development subjects discussed at special meetings and in special workshops.

Refreshingly the notion that development education requires highly skilled techniques in communications is at last gaining ground. A study of audiences, of their interests, prejudices and needs, is becoming a major part of the scenario. The PPP Division of CIDA initiated in Spring of 1984 a committee to plan training courses for volunteers among NGOs across Canada in the techniques of communication and reaching constituencies still impervious to their efforts. The Resource Person was a member of that committee and was selected to lecture to the workshop on Grindstone Island in Ontario on changing concepts of development 1960-1984. A series of these workshops is planned for 1985 (not necessarily at Grindstone Island) and it is important that IDIP participates in them.

The Media

From its inception CCID, and since July 1984, IDIP have been interested in persuading the media to give greater coverage to Third World issues. Since January 1983 the Resource Person has been in dialogue with some of the officials at CBC on this question. Sympathetic though they have all been, they have pointed out the constraints that policy made at higher levels

places upon them. However, ingenious as they usually are they have been exploring with us ways in which they can increase Third World coverage without doing violence to the present policy framework.

On a lower level the Resource Person/Executive Director has taken the bull by the horns in the provinces. Whenever he visits an area he usually has someone organize an interview on the radio, on television or with the local press. In some cases all three. Only in two cases, have the interviews with the press failed to appear in print. Particularly wide ranging interviews have been done in Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario, in Nova Scotia after addresses at the Cody Institute at St. Francis Xavier University, in Winnipeg where he appeared both on radio and television and in Regina and Saskatoon. In the last two cities he has been on radio every time he has visited them.

Though these appearances or interviews are not at a national level their impact is probably greater for that reason. Particularly in the smaller cities and towns of Canada people listen to their local radio programs and read their local newspapers with a great deal more intensity than the national ones. An interview on a local radio station with a popular local radio personality or an article reporting an interview with a well known local press figure is likely to be given very serious attention by fellow residents of the area. The opportunity is taken whenever the Resource Person/Executive Director visits a large city to address chapters of journalists on new information about the Third World and this has led to a continuing contact with a number of local journalists who have asked IDIP to alert them to Third World events which can be reported with interest and educational value in their local media.

Academic

Conscious of the location of CCID and IDIP and their aim to link the

University community with societies potentially or actually interested in development the Resource Person/Executive Director responded positively to invitations to address University audiences and academic conferences. In May of 1983 he gave the final address to a conference intitlled "Canadian Cultural Diplomacy" organized by the Centre for Federalism and Foreign Policy at Waterloo University. He also took the opportunity to lecture to the Political Science Department at both Waterloo University and Sir Wilfred Laurier on "The Commonwealth Caribbean and the United States: a troubled relationship". With Cari Levet he took part in a pannel discussion on "Canada, United States and the Commonwealth Caribbean" at the Conference at Carleton University in October 1983. He delivered both the keynote, and one of the plenary addresses at a conference on "The Atlantic Provinces and the Commonwealth Caribbean" held at St. Mary's University, Halifax, in October 1984. He has lectured to the School of Journalism, University of Western Ontario twice; to the Political Science Department of the University of Manitoba, and to the School of Education, University of Regina; to the Cody Institute, St. Francis Xavier University, and given seminars to the Faculty of Education, Queen's University. He also gave the convocation address in October 1984 at the Commencement Exercises, University of Emmanuel and St. Chad a constituent of the University of Saskatchewan.

Miscellaneous

Because of his Third World background the Resource Person/Executive Director has taken a special interest in ethnic societies, particularly those of West Indian origin. In Winnipeg, in Toronto, in Montreal, in Halifax, in Regina and in other cities of Onterio he has lectured or held workshops with West Indian groups with two particular objectives in mind. The first to

keep these groups up to date with events in the Caribbean and pointing them to sources of information. The second to interest them in participating in development projects in the Caribbean through the allocation of funds and sometimes of personnel. He has been in close consultation with the executive of the Caribbean Foundation which was inaugurated in Ottawa in the Fall of 1983.

CCID/IDIP has taken some interest in the volunteer programs of a number of Canadian NGOs, in particular that of Crossroads International, and has been in consultation with the Board of that organization advising on the structuring of orientation seminars prior to the departure of the volunteers for their six months stints in developing countries. The Resource Person/Executive Director has also lectured at two of those seminars. He has also done "Bag Lunch" addresses for various departments at CIDA - something similar to our own sandwich lunch seminars here at Carleton. Since March 1983 the Resource Person/Executive Director has also been a Director of The John Sibley Foundation a Canadian Organization having strong links with East African countries, particularly Kenya, whose objectives are first of all to create opportunities for African students to attend Canadian Universities and secondly, to provide human and financial resources for Non Governmental Organizations engaged in development work in East African countries. He has also delivered commencement addresses at a number of High Schools in the Ottawa area. One of the most stimulating sessions the Resource Person/Executive Director has attended in the last two years was a colloquy with a group of Jesuits from Nicaragua organized by the Archdiocese of Ottawa. The sessions were lengthy, searching and revealing and the contact with the Jesuits, all of whom run an institute for social work and social thought in Managua, has continued.

Between January 1983 and November 1984 the Resource Person/Executive Director has made two visits to Third World societies: the first to Jamaica in November/December 1983 where he took part in an Anglican workshop - prophetically as it has now turned out - on "Famine in the Third World" sponsored by the Province of the West Indies, attended by West Indians and West Africans, as well as by officials from the Anglican Church in Canada and the Church of England. The University of the West Indies invited him to lecture to a number of departments on the subject of Canada and the Caribbean as well as religion and revolutionary politics in the Caribbean.

His second Third World visit was in the month of September 1984 when he toured four African countries: Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho and Zimbabwe giving lectures to groups that varied from senior Civil Servants and Cabinet Ministers to students at cooperative colleges to leading church people and lay people in a variety of Christian denominations to volunteers from Canada, the United States, Great Britain and Germany working on projects in those countries and to black South Africans from the Transvaal who came to Lesotho for the purpose of meeting with the Executive Director. Useful not only for providing IDIP with first hand knowledge of the work of Canadian volunteers in those Third World societies these visits served another purpose as well: informing particularly the audiences of the unconverted of the extent to which Canadians involved in development are contributing creatively to the solution of Third World problems. This is an area on which large sectors of the Canadian public have only the skimpiest of information if they do have any information at all; but is an area around which a lot of myths exist often to the detriment of the organizations in Canada that work towards development education and towards Third World development. A project like IDIP can in this as in a number of other ways adumbrated above contribute

significantly to the education of Canadians on contributions of their own fellow citizens to a less inequitable global order.

Finally, CCID and IDIP have been able to provide, from time to time, highly specialized information for a number of NGOs in the process of organizing campaigns of a national or regional nature. Professor John O'Manique has been particularly helpful to the NGOs in this area. One example of a quick and expert service delivered by him was to operation Plough Shears which turned to CCID for extensive information they needed in lobbying Members of Parliament on the nuclear issue. It is a service which in the future IDIP backed by the technical and informational resources of the School can easily render not only to the NGO community but to the Service Clubs and media as well.

The Research Assistants have done a valuable job in compiling and indexing a corpus of information, right across the board, about development issues (food, water, relevant technology, new crops, health, population, debt, etc.), as well as about the work of the international agencies which focus on the Third World. The information is encapsulated in readily available forms for use in preparing speeches, workshops, seminars or for media presentations. As this corpus grows further in volume and in range it bids fair to become a source of vital finger tip data which will greatly facilitate the work of the future Executive Director of IDIP, and the Coordinator of CIRT.